

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Eighty-four Senators having answered to their names, a quorum is present.

RECESS

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I suggest that the Senate stand in recess until 10 minutes to 1.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Thereupon (at 12 o'clock and 45 minutes p. m.) the Senate took a recess until 12 o'clock and 50 minutes p. m.

At the expiration of the recess, the Senate reassembled.

JOINT SESSION OF THE TWO HOUSES— COUNT OF ELECTORAL VOTES

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The hour of 12:50 p. m. having arrived, the Senate will now proceed to the Hall of the House of Representatives.

Thereupon (at 12 o'clock and 50 minutes p. m.), the Senate, preceded by its Secretary, Leslie L. Biffle, its Sergeant at Arms, Joseph C. Duke, and the President pro tempore, proceeded to the Hall of the House of Representatives for the purpose of counting the electoral votes for President and Vice President of the United States.

ADJOURNMENT TO MONDAY

The joint session of the two Houses having been concluded, the Senate (at 2 o'clock and 18 minutes p. m.), under the order previously made, stood in adjournment until Monday, January 10, 1949, at 12 o'clock meridian.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

THURSDAY, JANUARY 6, 1949

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

Rev. Arthur J. Hagan, of St. Cecilia's Roman Catholic Church, Boston, Mass., offered the following prayer:

In the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost. Amen.

Grant us, Thy servants, O Lord God, to enjoy perpetual health of mind and body. Thou who art the strength of them that hope in Thee, favorably give ear to our supplications, since without Thee, mortal infirmity can do nothing. Grant the help of Thy grace to the President of these United States, who this day is officially elected the Chief Executive of our beloved country; to the members of his Cabinet, the Speaker, and the Members of the Congress, and all others who have been or will be invested with authority. Guide and direct them, O Heavenly Father, in the way of righteousness and justice that our Nation, believing in Thee, may be a beacon light of hope to the nations of the world toward the attainment of a universal peace. Drive out of our hearts all hate and intolerance that charity and brotherly love might prevail among all men. Thus, we ask for all the blessing of God, the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

SWEARING IN OF MEMBERS

The SPEAKER. The Chair understands that some Members who have not yet taken the oath of office are here. If they will present themselves in the well of the House, the Chair will be glad to administer the oath to them.

Mr. WOODRUFF, Mr. COLE of New York, Mr. POULSON, and Mr. NORBLAD appeared at the bar of the House and took the oath of office.

SPEAKER RAYBURN'S BIRTHDAY

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, the birthday of any person is a matter of significance to him and to his family. The birthday of a great American in the life of our country is a matter of significance to the people of the country. But the birthday of our beloved Speaker is a matter of great significance to each and every Member of the House of Representatives, without regard to his or her party affiliation.

This is the birthday anniversary of our beloved Speaker. I know I speak the sentiment of all of my colleagues when I extend to him my congratulations and our very, very best wishes, with the hope that God will bless him with at least 50 more birthday anniversaries. From the democratic angle, I know my Republican friends will not be disturbed or offended if he continues as Speaker for countless years to come.

Mr. CARNAHAN. Mr. Speaker, I want to add my sincere best wishes to those of your legion of friends throughout the country and the world who are today reminding you again of another anniversary. However, your spirit of fair play, your zeal to serve, and your ability to lead will never grow old. Your enthusiasm, your friendliness, and your dynamic personality will continue to lead, especially us newer Members of Congress, into paths of richer happiness and service. My personal wish is that the years may bring to you increased happiness through service in the very important position which is the fulfillment of your heart's desire.

RECESS

The SPEAKER. The House will stand in recess until 12:50 p. m.

(Whereupon, at 12:09 p. m., the House stood in recess until 12:50 p. m.)

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, at 12 o'clock and 53 minutes p. m., the House was called to order by the Speaker.

APPOINTMENT OF SUBSTITUTE TELLER ON THE PART OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from New York [Mr. GAMBLE] is unavoidably detained and is unable to serve as teller.

The Chair designates the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. GRAHAM] to act as teller in his stead.

COUNTING THE ELECTORAL VOTES

At 12 o'clock and 54 minutes p. m., the Doorkeeper, Mr. W. Mosley Miller, announced the President pro tempore of the Senate and the Senate of the United States.

The Senate entered the Hall, headed by the President pro tempore and the Secretary of the Senate, the Members and officers of the House rising to receive them.

The President pro tempore of the Senate took his seat as the Presiding Officer of the joint convention of the two Houses, the Speaker of the House occupying the chair on his left.

The joint session was called to order by the President pro tempore.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Mr. Speaker and gentlemen of the Congress, the Senate and the House of Representatives, pursuant to the requirements of the Constitution and laws of the United States, have met in joint session for the purpose of opening the certificates and ascertaining and counting the votes of the electors of the several States for President and Vice President. Under well-established precedent, unless a motion shall be made in any case, the reading of the formal portions of the certificates will be dispensed with. After ascertainment has been made that the certificates are authentic and correct in form, the tellers will count and make a list of the votes cast by the electors of the several States.

The tellers, Mr. GREEN and Mr. WHERRY, on the part of the Senate, and Mrs. NORTON and Mr. GRAHAM, on the part of the House, took their places at the desk.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair hands to the tellers the certificates of the electors for President and Vice President of the State of Alabama, and they will count and make a list of the votes cast by that State.

Mr. GREEN (one of the tellers). Mr. President, the certificate of the electoral vote of the State of Alabama seems to be regular in form and authentic, and it appears therefrom that J. Strom Thurmond, of the State of South Carolina, received 11 votes for President, and Fielding L. Wright, of the State of Mississippi, received 11 votes for Vice President.

The tellers then proceeded to read, count, and announce, as was done in the case of Alabama, the electoral votes of the several States in an alphabetical order.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Gentlemen of the Congress, the certificates of all of the States have now been opened and read, and the tellers will make final ascertainment of the result and deliver the same to the President pro tempore.

The tellers delivered to the President pro tempore the following statement of the results:

The undersigned, THEODORE FRANCIS GREEN and KENNETH S. WHERRY, tellers on the part of the Senate, MARY T. NORTON and LOUIS E.

GRAHAM, tellers on the part of the House of Representatives, report the following as the result of the ascertainment and counting of the electoral vote for President and Vice President of the United States for the term beginning on the 20th day of January 1949:

Electoral votes of each State	State	For President		For Vice President	
		Harry S. Truman, of Missouri	Thomas E. Dewey, of New York	J. Strom Thurmond, of South Carolina	Alben W. Barkley, of Kentucky
11	Alabama			11	
4	Arizona	4			4
9	Arkansas	9			9
25	California	25			25
6	Colorado	6			6
8	Connecticut		8		8
3	Delaware		3		3
12	Florida		12		12
4	Georgia	4			4
28	Illinois	28			28
13	Indiana		13		13
10	Iowa	10			10
8	Kansas		8		8
11	Kentucky		11		11
10	Louisiana		10		10
5	Maine		5		5
8	Maryland		8		8
16	Massachusetts	16			16
19	Michigan		19		19
11	Minnesota	11			11
9	Mississippi		9		9
15	Missouri	15			15
4	Montana	4			4
6	Nebraska		6		6
3	Nevada		3		3
4	New Hampshire		4		4
16	New Jersey		16		16
4	New Mexico	4			4
47	New York		47		47
14	North Carolina	14			14
4	North Dakota		4		4
25	Ohio	25			25
10	Oklahoma	10			10
6	Oregon		6		6
35	Pennsylvania		35		35
4	Rhode Island	4			4
8	South Carolina		8		8
4	South Dakota		4		4
12	Tennessee	12		1	1
23	Texas	23			23
4	Utah	4			4
3	Vermont		3		3
11	Virginia	11			11
8	Washington		8		8
8	West Virginia		8		8
12	Wisconsin	12			12
3	Wyoming	3			3
531	Total	303	189	39	303

THEODORE FRANCIS GREEN,
KENNETH S. WHERRY,
Tellers on the part of the Senate.
MARY T. NORTON,
LOUIS E. GRAHAM,
Tellers on the part of the House of Representatives.

The state of the vote for President of the United States, as delivered to the President pro tempore of the Senate, is as follows:

The whole number of electors appointed to vote for President of the United States is 531, of which a majority is 266.

Harry S. Truman, of the State of Missouri, has received for President of the United States 303 votes.

Thomas E. Dewey, of the State of New York, has received 189 votes.

J. Strom Thurmond, of the State of South Carolina, has received 39 votes.

The state of the vote for Vice President of the United States, as delivered to the President pro tempore of the Senate, is as follows:

The whole number of electors appointed to vote for Vice President of the United States is 531, of which a majority is 266.

Alben W. Barkley, of the State of Kentucky, has received for Vice President of the United States 303 votes.

Earl Warren, of the State of California, has received 189 votes.

Fielding L. Wright, of the State of Mississippi, has received 39 votes.

This announcement of the state of the vote by the President pro tempore of the Senate shall be deemed a sufficient declaration of the persons elected President and Vice President of the United States, each for the term beginning on the 20th day of January 1949, and shall be entered, together with a list of the votes, on the Journals of the Senate and House of Representatives.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Gentlemen, the purpose for which the joint session of the two Houses of Congress has been called, pursuant to House Concurrent Resolution 2, having been accomplished, the Chair declares the joint session dissolved.

Thereupon (at 2 o'clock and 17 minutes p. m.) the joint session of the two Houses of Congress was dissolved.

SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. COOPER] will kindly take the chair as Speaker pro tempore.

Mr. COOPER assumed the chair as Speaker pro tempore.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. GATHINGS].

THE LATE WILLIAM J. DRIVER

Mr. GATHINGS. Mr. Speaker, I rise to announce to the House the passing of a distinguished former Member of this body, my predecessor, Hon. William J. Driver, who passed on at his home city, Osceola, Ark., on October 1, 1948.

Judge Driver was a Member of this House for a period of 18 years, during which time he served on the important Committee on Flood Control. He was instrumental in the passage of various proposals for the construction of flood-control projects in the First District of Arkansas. The last few years of his service here was on the great Rules Committee of the House. He was an outstanding, learned, and able legislator. He was most generous in assisting me when I came to this House. He extended himself in my behalf like few, if any other, would have done.

In his early days he was a practicing attorney in Mississippi County and eastern Arkansas. He later became circuit judge of the second judicial district of the State of Arkansas, a member of the Arkansas Legislature, and a member of the constitutional convention of Arkansas in the year 1918, having been elected to the Congress in the Sixty-seventh Congress. He was re-elected to the Sixty-eighth, Sixty-ninth, Seventieth, Seventy-first, Seventy-second, Seventy-third, Seventy-fourth, and Seventy-fifth Congresses.

He was beloved by the people he so nobly served.

He was a gentleman in the truest sense. He was friendly and likable.

He made friends readily. He always retained friendships made. He was kind and considerate of everyone with whom he was associated.

One attribute with which he was endowed was his devotion for his loved ones—his wife, who preceded him in death; his son, William J. Driver, Jr.; his

grandchildren; and other members of the family.

He was a scion of an illustrious family who were pioneer settlers in Mississippi County. His father was most outstanding and public spirited, being one of the original promoters of a levee system to protect the highly productive alluvial area from the ravaging floodwaters of the Mississippi River.

In recent years Judge Driver had devoted his energies to serving as president of the Planters Bank. He also had joined his son in the operation of farming interests and the managing of business properties.

My heart goes out to the bereaved ones who must carry on without his guiding counsel and loving, tender kindness.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GATHINGS. I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, one of the sad things about service in this House is the frequency with which the "milestones along the highway of life become monuments to departed friends."

I came to the Congress at the same time Judge Driver did in 1921 and was intimately associated with him all during the years he was a Member of this body. He was one of the finest Representatives I have ever known.

He was one of the greatest characters I have ever known.

He was one of the finest Americans I have ever known.

In his services here he put the welfare of his country above all other considerations.

I knew the members of his family and was intimately associated with him, having lived next door to them, and I can truthfully say there never was a finer or more affectionate husband and father than "Bill" Driver was at all times.

Measured from every standpoint, I do not believe I have ever met a finer character.

In the words of Shakespeare:

His life was gentle, and the elements so mixed in him that Nature might stand up and say to all the world, "This was a man."

Mr. WHITTINGTON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GATHINGS. I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. Mr. Speaker, the custom of pausing in the proceedings of the House to take notice of the passing of former Members is most appropriate.

I gladly join in tribute to the memory and the services of the late William J. Driver, of Arkansas. Our districts are separated by the Mississippi River, but our interests and our problems are substantially identical. They are located in the alluvial valley of the lower Mississippi River. They are subject to the flood hazards of that mighty river. It was natural, therefore, for me, who came to Congress some 4 years after he began his service, to be closely associated with him in promoting flood control not only along the Mississippi River but along all other rivers of the United States. He was an authority on the Mississippi River. From his youth he had been interested in the construction of levees and

other protective work. He and I served as members of the Committee on Flood Control until he left that committee to spend the remainder of his service in the House as a member of the Committee on Rules.

William J. Driver was born on March 2, 1873, and died on October 1, 1948, at Osceola, Ark., in the community in which he spent his entire life. He was a patriotic citizen and grew up in the public service. He took an active interest always in civic and political affairs. He was a Member of the House of Representatives in Arkansas. He served with distinguished ability as a judge of the circuit court and attracted State-wide attention by his ability as a presiding judge. He was courageous, fearless, and insisted upon obedience to the laws of the land.

He was a member of the constitutional convention of Arkansas in 1918. He was among the leaders of that epoch-making convention.

For 18 years—from March 4, 1921, to January 3, 1939—William J. Driver was a Member of the House of Representatives. He served on the Committee on Flood Control and on the Committee on Rules. He was often called upon to preside in the Committee of the Whole. He had the capacity to make and keep friends. He believed in party government and majority rule. He was among the leaders of the House of Representatives.

Following his retirement from the House of Representatives on January 3, 1939, he engaged in banking and agricultural pursuits. He continued to take an active interest in public and political affairs. At the age of 75, as one of the elder statesmen of Arkansas, he passed away, full of honors and full of years.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GATHINGS. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK], our distinguished majority leader.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I am very sorry to hear the announcement of the death of our late beloved colleague, and I join in the expressions of sorrow that have been made by those who preceded me.

Bill Driver was one of the ablest men with whom I have ever served; a sincere, conscientious legislator; one possessed of a fine outlook on life and a very sound philosophy. If ever a man amplified love of neighbor, Bill Driver did. He always had a national outlook on public questions. As a Member of the House, particularly coming from Massachusetts, I regret his passing. But I am pleased to make these observations about one of the most nationalistic minded—and when I say nationalistic I mean from the broad national angle—legislators with whom I have ever served in the person of our late beloved colleague, Bill Driver.

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GATHINGS. I yield to the chairman of the Committee on Rules, the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. SABATH].

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, it was my great pleasure to have had the honor

of serving with Mr. Driver for many years on the Committee on Rules. Though I have served with many outstanding and able Members I believe beyond any doubt that he was one of the greatest Americans that ever served on that committee. He had a noble soul. He was a man of vision and ability, and he was fair at all times, ever striving to do justice to all. I, too, deplore the sad report of his passing. I hope that other gentlemen will follow in his views and ideals and have the interest of our country at heart as he had in his service in this body.

Mr. SHORT. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GATHINGS. I yield to the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. SHORT].

Mr. SHORT. Mr. Speaker, when I first came to this House 20 years ago as a young man, one of the first Members in this body with whom I became acquainted was the late and lamented Judge Will Driver. I represented then the old Fourteenth District of Missouri, in the southeast corner of our State, which bordered on Judge Driver's district. We had many interests in common. We served together on the Committee on Flood Control. Both of us have served as president of the National Rivers and Harbors Congress. Judge Driver was tremendously interested in the conservation and utilization of our soil and water resources, not only flood control, irrigation, and reclamation but also navigation and transportation.

I was not very much pleased when he was defeated. I had not, of course, met his successor, the present Member from Arkansas, Mr. GATHINGS. But I remember that I asked the judge, after serving so many years here, how he was defeated. He said, "DEWEY, my boy, I was defeated by a very fine young man, and I predict he is going to have a great career in the House." He is. Took GATHINGS is a worthy successor to an able Congressman and a noble man. Then I remember when the present Member, Mr. GATHINGS, arrived here, Judge Driver took him around personally and introduced him to various Members and helped him get located. That only goes to show the generous heart that he had. He was a kind man. He was an able jurist. He was always eminently fair. His judicious mind always saw both sides of an issue.

He was my personal friend. I thoroughly enjoyed every hour that I spent with him, whether it was in committee or when we took many trips throughout different sections of the country.

I shall miss him greatly, and extend my sympathies to his loved ones.

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GATHINGS. I yield to the gentleman from Arkansas.

Mr. HARRIS. It was with deep regret, Mr. Speaker, that I learned of the passing of Judge Driver. He was an honorable, useful, and worthy citizen of our State of Arkansas. Though it was not my privilege to know him very intimately, I met him since I have been in Congress. His advice and counsel on matters of great importance were of exceedingly great benefit to me. Judge Driver had an outstanding record in this

House. He was not only known in the State of Arkansas as an outstanding and useful citizen, but we feel and we know that the entire country has lost a great and honorable man.

I join my colleague and other friends in paying this tribute of respect to him and expressing our deep sympathy to his family at his passing. May his soul rest with God.

Mr. NORRELL. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GATHINGS. I yield to the gentleman from Arkansas.

Mr. NORRELL. I desire the RECORD to show that I endorse everything that has been said about Judge Driver. He was a fine businessman; he was an excellent lawyer; he was a great orator; he was an able legislator; and he was a good man.

Mr. GATHINGS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members who may desire to do so may extend their remarks at this point in the RECORD in connection with the passing of Judge Driver.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arkansas?

There was no objection.

Mr. HAYS of Arkansas. Mr. Speaker, it was not my privilege to serve in the House with Mr. Driver, but I knew him well and admired him profoundly. He was one of the ablest Representatives of our State ever to serve in the Congress, and I join my colleagues in these expressions of sorrow at his passing.

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. Speaker, I, too, greatly regret to receive the word of the death of one of our former colleagues, the distinguished gentleman from Arkansas, Judge Driver. I wish I could recount, as so many others have done here today, the interesting things in connection with his service here in the House, but most of his service here was before I came. One thing does stand out in my mind: He was unusually considerate of me as a new Member when I came here in 1937. He accorded me privileges in connection with flood-control measures and other matters coming before the River and Harbor Committee over and beyond what any new man might expect. From this kindly consideration I can appreciate all that my preceding colleagues have said concerning this great and good man. My sympathies are extended to his family.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. REED of New York asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an address he delivered before the Council of State Governments at Detroit, Mich., on December 2, 1948.

Mr. EBERHARTER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial which appeared in the Pittsburgh Post-Gazette.

Mr. KILBURN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an excerpt from the address of Governor Dewey before the Legislature of New York State.

REPEAL OF FEDERAL TAXES ON OLEO-MARGARINE

Mr. DAVIS of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks and include a resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

Mr. DAVIS of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I have asked for this time to call the attention of the Members of the House to a resolution adopted on November 9, 1948, by the Fifth District, Georgia Federation of Women's Clubs, urging Congress to take immediate action to repeal the Federal taxes on oleomargarine. The women of my home district are intensely interested in the repeal of these taxes and have set forth in this resolution reasons and facts which justify us in giving this legislation the right-of-way and in promptly passing the bill which will permit the sale of this wholesome, nutritious article of food, free from the unjustifiable, discriminatory taxes with which it has been burdened for more than half a century. I ask your consideration of this resolution, and express the hope that prompt action will be taken to bring this legislation to the floor of the House for quick passage.

REPEAL OF FEDERAL TAXES ON YELLOW MARGARINE

Whereas repeal of heavy Federal taxes on yellow margarine means real relief for the food budgets of millions of Americans, since margarine is the only table spread within the reach of consumers in the low-income brackets; and

Whereas no other consumer issue had such widespread public support during the last Congress; and

Whereas an antimargarine tax repeal bill was passed by the House of Representatives by a vote of 260 to 106, and reported favorably by the Senate committee; and

Whereas no action was taken, lack of time being one explanation given by Senate leadership; and

Whereas butter production this year is estimated to be the lowest on record—one-sixth less than in 1947—barely 10 pounds per person—and butter prices are high; and

Whereas Americans are entitled to the right to get yellow margarine without heavy Federal tax now more than ever before: Be it

Resolved, That the members of the Fifth District, Georgia Federation of Women's Clubs, write, wire, or telephone our Congressmen, urging that repeal of Federal antimargarine taxes be one of the first acts of the new Congress.

Mrs. R. H. JOHNS,
Chairman, Consumer Relations.

Mrs. D. N. McCURDY,
Chairman, American Home.

Mrs. WILLIAM S. TAYLOR,
President, Fifth District, Georgia
Federation of Women's Clubs.

Mrs. OSCAR PALMOUR,
National Economic Council.

Mrs. P. D. CHRISTIAN, Jr.,
Chairman, Legislation.

ATLANTA, Ga., November 9, 1948.

DELAYED BUT WELCOME COOPERATION

Mr. BREHM. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

Mr. BREHM. Mr. Speaker, in my opinion if the leaders of organized labor had shown as much practical common sense at the time the Taft-Hartley bill was being written as they are now showing, much time, money, and ill will could have been averted.

Some of us on the committee who were only interested in trying to establish more harmonious and peaceful labor relations tried repeatedly to induce various labor leaders to cooperate with us in preparing legislation which would correct some of the all too apparent inconsistencies which existed. However, instead of cooperating or admitting that any irregularities existed, they took the adamant attitude that unions were perfect, could do no wrong, and that anyone connected with the labor movement was simon-pure. I talked with many leaders in my office, but not a single one of them would admit that any condition existed which should be corrected. They even denied the presence of Communists in the labor movement. Now I notice that these same leaders promise their cooperation in working with Congress on constructive amendments to the Wagner Act. This is exactly what I tried to have them do almost 2 years ago when we were writing the Taft-Hartley Act. Therefore, if the passage of this act has done nothing more than induce labor leaders to admit that constructive amendments were necessary, as well as to have induced the CIO in convention to take action to drive Communists out of their union, it has justified its existence even though it is repealed within the next 24 hours.

I have maintained from the beginning that if the closed shop had not been outlawed and if the title had been known as the Truman Act, the Wagner Act, or the Murray-Green-Lewis Act, that opposition would have been less violent. From my observations and inquiries some of these same leaders who are now willing to cooperate hate the authors of the act much more than they dislike the act itself. If changing the title and amending the act in a few instances will give us the guarantee that labor leaders will cooperate for the best interests of their members, of industry, and of the country in general, then I think that this would be a small concession to make in exchange for industrial peace and production.

I also believe that leaders of organized labor should take more time and educate new members in the real meaning and purpose back of the labor movement. For instance, the other day in Ohio I heard a young, newly made union member remark that he had just given the boss "a d— good cussing." When I asked him why he had done so he replied: "Well, the so-and-so can't fire me, so I just thought I'd let him know what I thought of him." In other words, instead of selling union members on the idea that the real purpose of organized

labor is to provide not only better hours, wages, and working conditions for themselves, but also increased production for management in order that their jobs may continue, many of them are being indoctrinated with the idea that management is their natural enemy and that class hatred should be exemplified. I am quite certain that this indoctrinating course is the work of subversive elements within the labor movement, and now since labor is attempting to drive them out of their organization I sincerely trust that the loyal patriotic leaders in the labor movement will educate their members to the real purpose back of the labor movement.

I believe in organized labor and collective bargaining, and all the rights and benefits which labor can obtain legally by collective bargaining. However, I also believe in the rights and privileges of the 128,000,000 unorganized workers, and I hope and pray that the leaders of the labor movement will cooperate with those of us on the committee who are only interested in seeing that both groups are treated fairly and equally under the law.

THE PRESIDENT'S PROGRAM

Mr. BIEMILLER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

There was no objection.

Mr. BIEMILLER. Mr. Speaker, disgusted with the actions of the Eightieth Congress, the American people on November 2 gave a mandate to the President and to this Eighty-first Congress to get busy and enact a real program for their benefit. Yesterday, President Truman outlined the main points of that program.

The President's speech makes me proud to be a Member of the Eighty-first Congress. The program which he has proposed to us will, I trust, be speedily enacted, and will make us live in history as one of the most potent and progressive Congresses ever elected.

We shall be honored to work with him to continue prosperity at home and to extend it to all our people. We shall be proud to help spread it to the rest of the world and to do whatever is in our power to dispel the shadow of war which today hangs over us all. The re-election of President Truman with a Congress friendly to his principles has reassured the people of America and of the world that the United States is going forward again, after a brief lapse caused by the unfortunate election of 1946.

Already the apostles of reaction—those political bourbons who have learned nothing and forgotten everything since 1932—are assailing the President's program. They are the spiritual heirs of those who attacked Jefferson and Jackson as dangerous radicals. They are the political descendants of those who assailed Theodore Roosevelt's Square Deal and Franklin Roosevelt's New Deal as socialism and communism.

It is worth noting that the reforms of the Square Deal and the New Deal are now law and accepted by practically all Americans as a basic part of our political and economic structure.

President Truman's message is in the same tradition. If this Congress is true to the mandate the people gave it on November 2, the Tru Deal will become an integral part of American life and be as widely accepted as the Square Deal and the New Deal.

I believe President Truman's message gives us a chance to carry on in the fine American tradition enunciated so ably by Abraham Lincoln when he said:

The legitimate object of government is to do for the people what needs to be done, but which they cannot, by individual effort, do at all, or do so well, for themselves.

That thought should be the guide for all our votes in the Eighty-first Congress.

SPECIAL ORDER GRANTED

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that on Monday next, after the disposition of business on the Speaker's desk and the conclusion of special orders heretofore granted, I may address the House for 30 minutes.

Mr. Speaker, I also ask that the special order I had for today be vacated.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. COOPER). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

THE FEDERAL SALES TAX

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. Mr. Speaker, the principal responsibility, I believe, in the task of representing our districts is to know what our people back home want and how they are thinking.

To ascertain these things, a few days ago, I sent out 60,000 letters designed to reach every family in my district. In this message, I pointed out that if each person would answer the questions I asked, it would help me to do my job of representing the home folks better.

The questions I asked were about some of the leading issues the new Congress will have to settle. They dealt with the Taft-Hartley Act, price control, farm-price supports, the oleomargarine tax, with the bonus for World War II veterans, and with the sales tax.

While returns thus far received are fragmentary in comparison with what eventually will come in, I am prepared to draw a definite conclusion on one important subject.

I find that sentiment is running practically unanimous against a Federal sales tax. There just is not any support for this vicious proposal.

Of course, my stand against the sales tax is well known back home. I have always hated the very thought of such a tax.

To me, it is the perfect way for the rich man to shift his burden of tax responsibility to the poor man. The sales tax is the most diabolical method of raising revenue devised by the boys in the star chamber.

I wish to make my position emphatically clear at this time, if I was ever misunderstood before, that I will fight to the last ditch all attempts on the part of the administration or the White House to include the sales tax in the new demands for a tax increase to our Federal taxpayers and the American people.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. DOYLE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent on behalf of the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. PRICE] that he may extend his remarks in the Record.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

Mr. KEATING asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Record and include a letter.

MEXICAN OIL SITUATION

Mr. WOLVERTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks and include an article by Arthur Krock from the New York Times.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Jersey?

There was no objection.

Mr. WOLVERTON. Mr. Speaker, the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, under House Resolution 595, Eightieth Congress, has conducted a continuing investigation of the subject of fuel supply and demand with particular reference to a long-range national fuel policy and the part played by various energy sources in our national defense.

Various hearings were held, and among the different aspects of the problem impressing your committee was the fact that, during these hearings, no mention was made of Mexico as a present and future source of petroleum supply. Accordingly, your committee undertook, at the invitation of the Government of Mexico, an on-the-spot study of the Mexican situation with a view to determining the place of petroleum in the economy of that country, in relations between that country and the rest of the world, particularly the United States, and the possibilities of increasing Mexican production.

The results of this study are contained in the committee's report—House Report 2470, Eightieth Congress, second session—on Mexican petroleum, which was prepared with a full realization that the development of Mexico's petroleum resources could be comprehended only in the light of its entire economy and its internal and external trade and financial position. This report, therefore, includes not only a discussion of Mexican petroleum but also the other aspects of

the problem, all of which bear upon petroleum and most of which fall within the direct legislative jurisdiction of your Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Your committee's activities in the study of Mexican petroleum and the factors affecting the whole problem were discussed by Arthur Krock in the New York Times of December 30, 1948, as follows:

IN THE NATION—THE VITAL QUESTION OF MEXICAN OIL

(By Arthur Krock)

WASHINGTON, December 29.—While other committees of Congress have monopolized the headlines, the group which makes up the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, with a very able staff, has been quietly engaged in a study of more enduring importance. This is a survey of the actual and potential fuel supply in the Western Hemisphere, with special attention to Mexico and Venezuela; and the relation of this resource to Pan-American economy and the security of the United States is direct and vital.

Sometime this week the committee, headed by Representative WOLVERTON, of New Jersey, is expected to publish a progress report with the essential approval of the Democratic Members, soon to become the majority, as well as that of the Republicans. Those who have concentrated on the paramount importance of the subject are hopeful that the findings will hasten an adjustment of the current national policy which, if continued, could make Mexico an importer instead of an exporter of fuel—a very threatening prospect to the security of the United States. How threatening this would be was stressed by recent testimony at the Capitol by James Forrestal, the Secretary of Defense, to the effect that our petroleum deficiency in event of large-scale war could be 2,000,000 barrels a day.

Fifteen of the twenty-six members of the Wolverton committee investigated the Mexican oil situation at first-hand in August and September, and a subcommittee returned later on the same errand. They inspected all the major installations and fields of Petroleos Mexicanos (Pemex), the Government oil company, and returned with these impressions, which will probably be reflected in the progress report:

1. The cost and efficiency of the Marshall plan, the motive power of our own defense machinery, and that sound economy on this continent without which no "good neighbor" policy can be more than two empty words require each hemisphere supply its own petroleum needs. The reverse is true today.

2. This could come to reasonably early maturity in the Western Hemisphere, and assure enough fuel to the United States for any conceivable needs, if the Mexican potentials were properly explored and put in readiness for production.

3. The United States exports goods to the value of \$500,000,000 to Mexico annually. But that cannot continue unless means are found to increase Mexico's supply of its great export crop of petroleum.

4. The obvious means is for the United States Government to give earnest consideration to loans to Mexico for this purpose. Pemex has a 5-year program, at an estimated cost of \$470,000,000, to increase production from the present rate of 167,000 barrels a day to 463,000 barrels. A loan through the Export-Import Bank, to be disbursed at intervals under the supervision of an American-Mexican Commission by a United States agent, should be studied by the State Department with a view to early clearance.

It is in the area of oil production that private United States capital and the Government of Mexico have had the differences, leading to expropriation in 1938, that brought about the present situation. The Export-Import Bank, for example, has given an authorized credit of \$150,000,000 for various plants, railroads, and roads in Mexico, but only \$10,000,000 of this was earmarked for the state petroleum industry.

The ill feeling aroused by expropriation particularly affects certain United States petroleum companies, but others have neither inherited it nor strongly object to proposals made to them by Pemex if this Government will revise its current policy to that purpose. In fact, there have recently been discussions between Pemex and representatives of these latter companies in which the parties have found themselves near together on these proposals.

The terms offered are that, with approved financing by the Export-Import Bank, the private American companies would act as agents for Pemex, themselves choosing the sites for exploratory work, and, after discovery of sources, continue in that capacity, with the Mexican Government retaining title to the oil. After being reimbursed for capital costs and risks with about 35 percent of net income, the companies would have an option on all the supply not absolutely required by Mexico. All this could be done without changing the Mexican law.

Some American companies, however, including those which were in the thick of the expropriation battle, think 45 percent of the net income is the minimum fair arrangement, or object to other aspects of the proposal, among these the supervision by Pemex and retention of title to the product by the Mexican Government. They insist the law be changed, an attitude toward which the United States Government has been sympathetic and which has stood in the way of the Export-Import Bank loan that Mexico wants.

Thus once more two public policies of the United States are in conflict—that which is dedicated to building neighboring economy and getting adequate supplies, especially of petroleum, for any threat to our security, and that which seeks to protect American private capital abroad in its rights and agreements with foreign governments. The House committee has been searching for a meeting-ground of these policies, and its forthcoming report will demonstrate whether it has found one acceptable to most of those concerned.

Certainly Mexico, as a source of petroleum, is a better prospect for this Nation in troubled times than Venezuela, because the product can be brought in by pipes and overland conveyances without hazards of a sea voyage.

LABOR LEGISLATION

Mr. GARMATZ. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Maryland?

There was no objection.

Mr. GARMATZ. Mr. Speaker, I have dropped into the hopper a bill to repeal the Taft-Hartley Act and to reestablish the Wagner Labor Act as the basis for relations between labor and management.

Coming from a district which is strongly labor, I campaigned on the repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act, and certainly the results of the November election, both for President and Members of Congress, prove that the majority of the people favor the repeal of this act.

When the bill was approved, its backers assured us that it would reduce the num-

ber of strikes. Statistics for 1947 and the first 10 months of 1948, released by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, show a striking similarity in the number of strikes, the total of strikers, and the volume of lost working time. In some cases, the law was found to be the underlying cause of strikes.

The conservative magazine *Business Week* concedes that the law went too far, and, by going that far, the law defeated itself. It warns that a law, in a democratic society, will fail unless it has the consent of the people.

It is true that some amendments to the Wagner Act may be necessary. I am sure that the Labor Committee will give both labor and industry equal opportunities to present their views on any proposed changes, and thus the amendments finally submitted to the Congress should be satisfactory to both groups. Such acceptance by both sides is absolutely necessary in the interest of industrial harmony, a worthy goal for this Congress.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts asked and was given permission to extend her remarks in the RECORD and include a short pamphlet.

Mr. ZABLOCKI asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an article from the *Milwaukee Journal*.

Mr. JOHNSON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in two instances, in one to include an editorial and in the other to include a bill.

Mr. GOODWIN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a resolution.

Mr. NIXON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial.

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include the text of some resolutions and a statement by the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. MURRAY].

Mr. ARENDS (at the request of Mr. REED of Illinois) was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial.

Mr. MERROW asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial.

PEACE IN THE MIDDLE EAST

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. Speaker, peace with justice in the Middle East is what the world seeks. Britain's mysterious maneuvering in Egypt and Palestine and Transjordan do not seem to be contributing to that result. The British, for instance, appear to be trying to maneuver Egypt into invoking the 1936 Anglo-Egyptian treaty of assistance which Egypt has denounced as negotiated under coercion. The United States

shows every sign of not being tied up with this policy of intrigue. We should throw our weight behind the new Palestine Conciliation Commission of the UN to bring peace quickly, if direct negotiations between Israel and the Arabs prove to be impossible. We should urge also that Britain make clear her stand to fully back the Conciliation Commission's search for peace, stop her maneuvers in Palestine, refrain from adding to the conflagration by sending her troops there, or renewing her arms shipments to the Arab states, and use her very real influence with the Arab states to get them to withdraw their aggressor forces from Palestine and to establish the conditions for a just peace. In no case should we be a party to British intrigues; that is not the course of security in the Middle East or of peace.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan (at the request of Mr. MICHENER) was granted permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include two editorials and some extraneous matter.

Mr. WILSON of Texas asked and was granted permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a speech by Admiral Holloway made at Dallas, Tex., before the Fleet Reserve Association National Convention.

Mr. RANKIN asked and was granted permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a speech by Gordon Clapp, head of the Tennessee Valley Authority.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to Mr. BAILEY for Monday, January 10, 1949, on account of official business.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 2 o'clock and 47 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned until tomorrow, Friday, January 7, 1949, at 12 o'clock noon.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

24. A letter from the Attorney General, transmitting the amendments to the Rules of Civil Procedure for the District Courts of the United States (H. Doc. No. 33); to the Committee on the Judiciary and ordered to be printed.

25. A letter from the Chairman, National Mediation Board, transmitting the Fourteenth Annual Report of the National Mediation Board for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1948, together with the Annual Report of the National Railroad Adjustment Board; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

26. A letter from the Under Secretary of State, transmitting a copy of the draft resolution on convention on privileges and immunities of the United Nations; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

27. A letter from the Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting three copies of a report of activities by the Department of Agriculture as requested in House Resolution 452, Eightieth Congress, second session; to the Committee on Agriculture.

28. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting his recommendation for the increase of compensation of the heads and assistant heads of the executive departments and of other Government officers of comparable rank (H. Doc. No. 34); to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service and ordered to be printed.

29. A letter from the director, Washington office, Philippine War Damage Commission, transmitting three copies of the Fourth Semi-annual Report of the United States Philippine War Damage Commission for the period ending June 30, 1948; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

30. A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting the report of the Migratory Bird Conservation Commission for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1948; to the Committee on Agriculture.

31. A letter from the Acting Secretary of State, transmitting certificates of the final ascertainment of the electors of President and Vice President of the United States for the States of Arizona, Connecticut, Kansas, Ohio, Rhode Island, Texas, Wyoming, and Utah, supplementing material of December 30, 1948; to the Committee on House Administration.

32. A letter from the Postmaster General, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill for the relief of John I. Malarin, former Army mail clerk at APO 932, a branch of the San Francisco, Calif., post office, relative to a shortage in his fixed credit account; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

33. A letter from the Chairman, Reconstruction Finance Corporation, transmitting a report to the Congress on the Government-owned tin smelter at Texas City, Tex., and the program for purchase and sale of tin metal in the United States; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. SPENCE:

H. R. 933. A bill to establish a national housing objective and the policy to be followed in the attainment thereof, to provide Federal aid to assist slum clearance projects and low rent public housing projects initiated by local agencies, to provide for financial assistance by the Secretary of Agriculture for farm housing, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. MURDOCK:

H. R. 934. A bill authorizing the construction, operation, and maintenance of a dam and incidental works in the main stream of the Colorado River at Bridge Canyon, together with certain appurtenant dams and canals, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. PATTEN:

H. R. 935. A bill authorizing the construction, operation, and maintenance of a dam and incidental works in the main stream of the Colorado River at Bridge Canyon, together with certain appurtenant dams and canals, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana:

H. R. 936. A bill to confirm and establish the titles of the States to lands and resources in and beneath navigable waters within State boundaries and to provide for the use and control of said land and resources; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 937. A bill to provide certain equitable adjustments in disability compensation and pension to meet the rise in the cost of living; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. AUCHINCLOSS:

H. R. 938. A bill to provide free postage for members of the armed forces of the

United States; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. BARTLETT:

H. R. 939. A bill to promote the settlement and development of the public domain in the Territory of Alaska by facilitating the construction of necessary housing therein, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H. R. 940. A bill to authorize public improvements in Alaska, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Lands.

H. R. 941. A bill authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to locate, establish, construct, equip, and operate a hospital for the insane of Alaska, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Lands.

H. R. 942. A bill to amend the act entitled "An act to amend section 9 of the act of August 24, 1912 (37 Stat. 512)" (Public Law 593, 80th Cong.); to the Committee on Public Lands.

H. R. 943. A bill to amend section 3 of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, as amended; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. HALE:

H. R. 944. A bill to enable the people of Hawaii to form a constitution and State government and to be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States; to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL:

H. R. 945. A bill granting service pensions of \$75 per month to veterans of World War I, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. HERTER:

H. R. 946. A bill to provide for preference under the immigration quotas; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KEEFE:

H. R. 947. A bill to provide for old-age assistance payments to the States with respect to needy individuals who are voluntary inmates of public institutions; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. KEOGH:

H. R. 948. A bill to exempt graduates of the United States Merchant Marine Academy who hold commissions in the Naval Reserve from induction or service under the Selective Service Act of 1948; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. LARCADE:

H. R. 949. A bill for the purpose of erecting in De Quincy, La., a post-office building; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. MADDEN:

H. R. 950. A bill to amend section 1700 (e) of the Internal Revenue Code, as amended; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MILES:

H. R. 951. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to construct, operate, and maintain the Vermejo reclamation project, New Mexico; to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. MORTON:

H. R. 952. A bill to authorize the appropriation of funds to assist the States and Territories in financing a minimum foundation education program of public elementary and secondary schools, and in reducing the inequalities of educational opportunities through public elementary and secondary schools, for the general welfare, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. MULTER:

H. R. 953. A bill to provide that certain persons who served in the merchant marine shall not be liable for induction into the armed services under the Selective Service Act of 1948; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts:

H. R. 954. A bill to authorize the interment in adjoining graves in national cemeteries of certain parents and their children; to the Committee on Public Lands.

H. R. 955. A bill to provide military status for women who served overseas with the Army

of the United States during World War I; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. POLK:

H. R. 956. A bill to authorize the appropriation of funds to assist the States and Territories in financing a minimum foundation education program of public elementary and secondary schools, and in reducing the inequalities of educational opportunities through public elementary and secondary schools, for the general welfare, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. POTTER (by request):

H. R. 957. A bill to provide for judicial review of administrative decisions declaring forfeit veterans' benefits; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. POTTER:

H. R. 958. A bill to exempt admissions to activities of elementary and secondary schools from the tax on admissions; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 959. A bill to amend the Veterans' Preference Act of 1944 with respect to the priority rights of veterans entitled to 10-point preference under such act; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H. R. 960. A bill to establish rearing ponds and a fish hatchery at or near Charlevoix, Mich.; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H. R. 961. A bill to establish rearing ponds and a fish hatchery; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H. R. 962. A bill to establish rearing ponds and a fish hatchery at or near Rogers City, Mich.; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H. R. 963. A bill to establish rearing ponds and a fish hatchery at or near St. Ignace, Mich.; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. POULSON:

H. R. 964. A bill increasing the immigration quotas for Italy; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 965. A bill to establish the name of Kiser Glacier on Mount Baker, Wash.; to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. REGAN:

H. R. 966. A bill to provide for the conveyance of a certain housing project in Kermit, Tex., to the Kermit Chamber of Commerce; to the Committee on Public Works.

H. R. 967. A bill for the relief of the city of El Paso, Tex.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SASSCER:

H. R. 968. A bill declaring Good Friday in each year a legal holiday; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 969. A bill to authorize the issuance of a special series of stamps commemorative of the three hundredth anniversary of Annapolis, Md.; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. SCRIVNER:

H. R. 970. A bill authorizing the appointment of an additional judge for the district of Kansas; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 971. A bill to discontinue divisions of the court in the district of Kansas; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. STEED:

H. R. 972. A bill to assist States in collecting sales and use taxes on cigarettes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. WADSWORTH:

H. R. 973. A bill to regulate in the United States Court of Claims and in the United States district courts suits for payment for the infringement of patents infringed by or for the Government and for the use of inventions used by or for the Government and for the better protection of the rights of inventors and owners of patents, and to stimulate the making of inventions useful to the Government and insure payment for the use

thereof when used by or for the Government and its contractors; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 974. A bill to amend section 4915, title 35, section 63, of the United States Code, as amended by section 72a of the code, and for the protection of inventors and owners of patents and applications for patents; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WOLCOTT:

H. R. 975. A bill to promote maximum employment, business opportunities, and careers in a free competitive economy; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. ENGLE of California:

H. R. 976. A bill to stimulate the exploration, production, and conservation of strategic and critical ores, metals, and minerals and for the establishment within the Department of the Interior of a Mine Incentive Payments Division, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana:

H. R. 977. A bill to authorize appropriations for carrying out the provisions of sections 1, 2, and 3 of the act of June 7, 1924 (43 Stat. 653), as amended; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. BATES of Massachusetts:

H. R. 978. A bill to amend the Pay Readjustment Act of 1942, as amended, so as to equalize credits for service in the armed forces for pay and longevity purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H. R. 979. A bill to increase the monthly rate of service pension payable to certain widows or remarried widows of Civil War veterans; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H. R. 980. A bill providing for the incorporation of the Franco-American War Veterans; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CURTIS:

H. R. 981. A bill to change the name of Culbertson Dam on the Republican River in the State of Nebraska to Trenton Dam; to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. DOLLIVER:

H. R. 982. A bill to amend the Natural Gas Act, as amended, by establishing a policy for the administration of such act; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H. R. 983. A bill to provide a deduction, for estate-tax purposes, of the value of estate-tax bonds purchased for the purpose of paying Federal estate taxes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 984. A bill to extend to the veterans of the Mexican border service of 1916 and 1917 and their widows and minor children all the provisions, privileges, rights, and benefits of laws enacted for the benefit of veterans of the Spanish-American War; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. GARMATZ:

H. R. 985. A bill to repeal the Taft-Hartley Act; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. HERTER:

H. R. 986. A bill authorizing and directing the United States Fish and Wildlife Service of the Department of the Interior to undertake a continuing study of species of fish of particular interest to sports anglers of the Atlantic coast, with respect to the biology, propagation, catch records, and abundance of such species, to the end that such Service may recommend to the several States of the Atlantic coast through the Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission appropriate measures for increasing the abundance of such species and promoting the wisest utilization thereof; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan:

H. R. 987. A bill to amend an act of June 24, 1936, the same being chapter 746, United States Statutes at Large, entitled "An act making it a felony to transport in interstate or foreign commerce persons to be employed to obstruct or interfere with the

right of peaceful picketing during labor controversies," by adding four new sections thereto; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. JACKSON of Washington:

H. R. 988. A bill to amend an act entitled "An act to supplement existing laws against unlawful restraints and monopolies, and for other purposes," approved October 15, 1914 (38 Stat. 730), as amended; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. JAVITS:

H. R. 989. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code, act of February 10, 1939; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. JENKINS:

H. R. 990. A bill to provide for revenue revision, to correct tax inequities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. KEEFE:

H. R. 991. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide assistance for the construction of hospitals furnishing domiciliary care; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. KILDAY:

H. R. 992. A bill providing for the examination and survey of the San Antonio River, Tex.; to the Committee on Public Works.

H. R. 993. A bill to amend section 302 (a) of Public Law 346, Seventy-eighth Congress; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. MILES:

H. R. 994. A bill to provide for disposition and use of tribal funds of the Navajo Tribe of Indians; to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. MILLER of California:

H. R. 995. A bill to amend section 213 (52 Stat. 1067, as amended by 53 Stat. 1266) of title 29 of the United States Code, the same being a section of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, as amended, so as to eliminate the exemption of small telephone exchanges from the overtime and minimum-wage provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H. R. 996. A bill to authorize retroactive payment of compensation or pension barred because of capture, internment, or isolation by the enemy during World War II; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H. R. 997. A bill to extend the benefits of section 1 (c) of the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, to employees who were involuntarily separated during the period from July 1, 1945, to July 1, 1947, after having rendered 25 years of service but prior to attainment of age 55; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H. R. 998. A bill to provide reduced annuities at age 55 after 5 years of civilian service for persons involuntarily separated from the Federal service not by removal for cause; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. MULTER:

H. R. 999. A bill to extend to December 28, 1949, the period within which application may be made by alien spouses and children of World War II veterans for admission to the United States under the act of December 28, 1945; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. O'BRIEN of Michigan:

H. R. 1000. A bill to establish a United States Commission for the Promotion of Physical Fitness and making an appropriation for such Commission; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. PHILBIN:

H. R. 1001. A bill to clarify and formulate a consistent and coordinated national policy with respect to transportation costs in interstate commerce; to strengthen the antitrust laws of the United States and to provide for their more effective enforcement; and to promote competition by permitting sellers to have access to distant markets; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. REES:

H. R. 1002. A bill to require identification of Communist-front organizations to appear on matter sent, or caused to be sent, by or for them through the mails; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. SMATHERS:

H. R. 1003. A bill to extend disability and death benefits to personnel of the Reserve components of the armed services while on active duty or in training; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H. R. 1004. A bill to provide for the appointment of a district judge for the northern and southern districts of Florida; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1005. A bill to reduce juvenile delinquency by providing for the care and prompt return home of run-away, transient, or vagrant children of juvenile age, going from one State to another without proper legal consent, through the use of funds appropriated under the provisions of the Social Security Act for aid to dependent children, under certain conditions; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 1006. A bill to amend the Reconstruction Finance Corporation Act so as to authorize the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to purchase home loans guaranteed or insured under the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H. R. 1007. A bill to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, to provide for the inclusion, for purposes of calculating benefits under such act, of time spent in vocational rehabilitation by veterans injured while in the armed forces; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mrs. ST. GEORGE:

H. R. 1008. A bill to create the Board of Postal Rates and Fees in the Post Office Department; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. JAVITS:

H. J. Res. 71. Joint resolution providing for membership by the United States in the International Trade Organization and authorizing an appropriation therefor; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. KLEIN:

H. J. Res. 72. Joint resolution to create a joint commission on basic industries to investigate production facilities in basic industries; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. POULSON:

H. J. Res. 73. Joint resolution granting the consent of Congress to joinder of the United States in suit in the United States Supreme Court for adjudication of claims to waters of the Colorado River system; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SMATHERS:

H. J. Res. 74. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States providing for the nomination and election of President and Vice President; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MERROW:

H. Con. Res. 10. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress that there should be a bipartisan platform on foreign policy; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. KEEFE:

H. Res. 31. Resolution to authorize the Committee on Public Lands to investigate and study the status of American Indians with respect to social security and voting rights and the opportunities for self-support; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. KLEIN:

H. Res. 32. Resolution to authorize an investigation of ECA aluminum transactions; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. MERROW:

H. Res. 33. Resolution creating a select committee of the House of Representatives to conduct an investigation of the economic and political foreign policy of the United States; to the Committee on Rules.

H. Res. 34. Resolution providing for the expenses incurred by the special committee authorized by House Resolution 33; to the Committee on House Administration.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana:

H. R. 1096. A bill for the relief of Mr. and Mrs. James Linzay; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1097. A bill for the relief of Edgar Earbre; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1098. A bill for the relief of the legal guardian of Andrew Ferdinand DeWitt, Jr., a minor; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BATES of Massachusetts:

H. R. 1099. A bill to provide for the reappointment to the retired list of officers of the Navy of Henry Eastin Russell, former commander, Construction Corps, United States Navy, retired; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. BLOOM:

H. R. 1100. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Vera Suhrwardy and her two sons, Oleg-Jerry Calder and Gleb Zahid Suhrwardy; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BRAMBLETT:

H. R. 1101. A bill for the relief of Anna Malone; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1102. A bill for the relief of Rita Anderson; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1103. A bill for the relief of Miriam Barkle; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1104. A bill for the relief of Emmet Wood and Viola Wood; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BRYSON:

H. R. 1105. A bill for the relief of Hazel L. Giles; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CHELF:

H. R. 1106. A bill for the relief of King V. Clark; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CROOK:

H. R. 1107. A bill for the relief of the former shareholders of the Goshen Veneer Co., an Indiana corporation; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DAVIS of Georgia:

H. R. 1108. A bill for the relief of Lillie E. Morgan; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. DEWART:

H. R. 1109. A bill authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to issue a patent in fee to Phena M. Anderson; to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. FORD:

H. R. 1110. A bill for the relief of Ann Irene Feikema; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GAMBLE:

H. R. 1111. A bill for the relief of Tamara Boks; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1112. A bill for the relief of the estate of James J. Barnett, deceased; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HAVENNER:

H. R. 1113. A bill for the relief of James A. Stapleton, Ruth Burk, and Mildred Ovren, copartners doing business under the name and style of Stapleton Lumber & Piling Co.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. JAVITS:

H. R. 1114. A bill for the relief of Hedwig Pospischi; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KILDAY:

H. R. 1115. A bill for the relief of Farmers Rural Telephone Association; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1116. A bill for the relief of Mexican Fibre & Twine Co., Inc.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KLEIN:

H. R. 1117. A bill for the relief of Angelina Gonzales y Soto; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LESINSKI:

H. R. 1118. A bill for the relief of Czeslaw Luniewski; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1119. A bill for the relief of Patrick James O'Connor; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1120. A bill for the relief of Carl Eggers; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MILES:

H. R. 1121. A bill conferring jurisdiction upon the United States District Court for the District of New Mexico to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claim of Adolphus M. Holman; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. JOSEPH L. PFEIFER:

H. R. 1122. A bill for the relief of Nunzio Signorelli; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PHILLIPS of California:

H. R. 1123. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Florence Mayfield; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1124. A bill for the relief of Lee Freddie Lambert; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1125. A bill for the relief of Ellis C. Wagner and Barbara P. Wagner; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1126. A bill for the relief of Lewis M. Burford; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. POTTER:

H. R. 1127. A bill for the relief of Sirkka Siiri Saarelainen; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. POULSON:

H. R. 1128. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Ethel Bloom; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1129. A bill for the relief of José Antonio Elias; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1130. A bill for the relief of Hanna Mussbach; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. REGAN:

H. R. 1131. A bill for the relief of James Fred Girdley; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SASSCER:

H. R. 1132. A bill for the relief of Mabel H. Slocum; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1133. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Merle Leatherbury Pyle and Patricia M. Pyle; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1134. A bill for the relief of Rex Daniels; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1135. A bill for the relief of Henry A. Bowie; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1136. A bill for the relief of June C. Dollar; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1137. A bill for the relief of J. W. Greenwood, Jr.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1138. A bill for the relief of John G. Johnson; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WHITAKER:

H. R. 1139. A bill for the relief of Gertrude Hancock, administratrix of the estate of Arch F. Hancock; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

1. By Mr. HOLMES: Petition of 185 citizens of Walla Walla, Wash., asking the removal of rent controls in Walla Walla, Wash.; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

2. By the SPEAKER: Petition of Francis Jean Reuter, Silver Spring, Md., petitioning consideration of his resolution with reference

to his case against the Air Corps; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

3. Also, petition of Joseph A. Durgin, secretary-treasurer, Alaska Moose Association, Juneau, Alaska, petitioning consideration of their resolution favoring immediate statehood for Alaska; to the Committee on Public Lands.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FRIDAY, JANUARY 7, 1949

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. James Shera Montgomery, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Our Father in Heaven, we acknowledge our imperfections and pray that we may be strong and falter not in the presence of temptation.

When the way is uncertain and confused, do Thou show forth the light of Thy wisdom. Without fear or hesitation may our devotion to the public good be without stint or reservation. Grant that the Christ spirit may be the ruling passion of our conduct, that the strong may help the weak, the wise the foolish, and the rich the poor, and that peace and good will may extend and bless our people everywhere. In our Saviour's name we pray. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President of the United States was communicated to the House by Mr. Miller, one of his secretaries.

SWEARING IN OF MEMBERS

The SPEAKER. The Chair desires to announce that, pursuant to the authority conferred upon him by House Resolution 28, he did, on Thursday, January 6, 1949, administer the oath of office to the Honorable A. L. BULWINKLE at Bethesda, Md.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I offer a privileged resolution (H. Res. 35) and ask for its immediate consideration. The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, Whereas A. L. BULWINKLE, a Representative from the State of North Carolina, has been unable from sickness to appear in person to be sworn as a Member of this House, but has sworn to and subscribed the oath of office before the Speaker, authorized by resolution of this House to administer the oath, and the said oath of office has been presented in his behalf to the House, and there being no contest or question as to his election: Therefore

Resolved, That said oath be accepted and received by the House as the oath of office of the said A. L. BULWINKLE as a Member of this House.

The resolution was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Chair understands that the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. SMITH] desires to take the oath of office.

Mr. FREDERICK C. SMITH presented himself at the bar of the House and took the oath of office.

ADJOURNMENT OVER

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the